Practice Questions

| 1. | The four main classes of materials are:, and |
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| 2. | The two broad categories of properties of materials are and |
| 3. | The properties of engineering materials are dependent to a large extent on |
| 4. | A special arrangement of atoms extending throughout the entire material is refer to as |
| 5. | A special arrangement of atoms extending only to the atoms nearest neighbours is called |
| 6. | Short-range is common in some ceramics and water, whereas, Long-range order is common in and |
| 7. | is a collection of points which are arranged in a periodic pattern so that the surroundings of each point in the lattice are identical. |
| 8. | is a sub-division of the lattice that still retains the overall characteristics of the entire lattice. |
| 10. | There are bravais lattices grouped into crystal structures. Three examples of metals with FCC structure are, and Two examples of metals with hexagonal structure HCP are and The Seven Crystal Systems are,, and |
| 12. | is used to refer to a specific planes and direction within a crystal lattice. |
| 13. | The number of atoms per unit cell of FCC, BCC and HCP are and |
| 14. | A material in which its properties depend on the crystallographic direction along which it is measured is said to be |
| 16. | Isotropic means |
| 18. | The three basic types of lattice imperfections are, and |
| 19. | Three of the conditions for alloy system to exhibit complete solid solubility are, and |
| 20. | The factors that affect the conductivity of metals include |
| 21. | The applications of semi-conductors include and |
| 22. | The optical property means |